FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIOLA PROMOTED, OFFICIALLY NAMED COMMANDER IN CHIEF

PY281944Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1238 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul--President Videla has ordered the appointment of Maj Gen Roberto Viola as army commander in chief and his promotion to the highest rank in the military scale. The decree, No 1637, is signed by the defense minister, Maj Gen Jose Maria Klix (Ret), and will be effective 31 July when Viola takes over his new position and is promoted to lieutenant general.

According to an official report, "the step was taken based on the decision of the army commander in chief and the report of the defense minister, and in agreement with the powers granted by Article 4 of the Statute of the National Reorganization Process."

Calls for Dialog

PY291842Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul--General Roberto Eduardo Viola, who will become the army's commander in chief this coming Monday, said tonight that it would be advisable to initiate as soon as possible, perhaps even this year if possible, a dialog about the political proposal the armed forces will make to the nation. General Viola talked about that and other current topics during a meeting he had last night with journalists accredited to the office of the army commander in chief. He thanked the journalists for their cooperation while he held the post of chief of the joint staff.

Referring to the initiation of the political dialog, General Viola said that the necessary basis must be established first. "It is first necessary to determine the points for the dialog, the people to be involved and the objectives of the dialog." He reiterated his view that once those prerequisites are established, the dialog should bring together representatives of the different sectors, "including representatives of political groups, leaving out the subversives and the corrupt." Giving a personal opinion, General Viola expressed his view that once the basis has been established, the dialog should be conducted by the nation's president.

The statement of the future army commander in chief agrees with that made a few days ago by his predecessor in the post, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. As he left the joint staff last Wednesday, General Videla had said that "to make possible the political proposal of the armed forces, we believe that dialog and participation are valid instruments to reach the objective." The purpose of the political dialog, which General Viola believes must be initiated as soon as possible, is, according to the nation's president, "to improve the content and significance of the idea, motives and the action plan which the armed forces will propose to the citizenry."

In his last address to the army commanders, General Videla said that "the objective is to establish a consensus on the main topics on which we have to work for the country's recovery. They will include the political, economic, social and cultural profiles of the nation we want to forge." Very likely General Videla will reiterate those ideas next Monday in the general meeting of active duty generals which he will preside over for the last time as army commander in chief.

During his talk with the journalists last night, General Viola said that there will be no immediate changes in the army high command and that the joint staff post he will vacate will be held temporarily by Gen Jose Montes, current deputy chief of the joint staff.

The modifications in the army which are usual when a new commander takes over could be made in late August when the classification boards will have completed their work. These classification boards, which recommend high-ranking promotions to the army commander in chief after carefully studying the records of candidates, will start meeting on 14 August and work for 2 weeks.

General Viola said he does not know how many officers on active duty will continue serving in the ministerial cabinet, adding that the decision is up to the president exclusively and that "the army will continue to provide the men requested by the executive branch."

As for the topics to be studied by the military junta, of which he will become a member next Monday, Viola said that one refers to government action guidelines for the next 2 years. Those guidelines are practically complete and only their approval is pending. Other topics with approval pending involve protocol questions related to the scheme of power to be installed on 1 August.

General Viola will become the new army commander in chief next Monday at a ceremony to be held at 1600 in the Patricios infantry regiment. In his capacity as army commander in chief, Lieutenant General Viola--he will be promoted on Monday--will take the oath as a new member of the military junta at 1900 in the national congress building.

MILITARY JUNTA APPROVES NEW POWER STRUCTURE

PY2821167 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul--The military junta has approved the new power structure which will take effect on 1 August 1978, an institutional structure which gives the military triumvirate protocol priority over the executive branch and also established a military committee, an organization made up of the three junta members and the president of the country. These measures, which are the last steps taken by the highest authority before the new institutional structure to be effective 4 days from now when Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla is retired and assumes his exclusive position as president of the country, were adopted at the meeting the three commanders in chief of the armed forces held on Wednesday 26 July.

It was learned recently that Videla, together with Vice Adm Emilio Massera and Lt Gen Orlando Agosti, also decided on that occasion to modify the situation of six citizens who had been detained under the Institutional Responsibility Act, a measure which will be announced today.

On Wednesday the junta approved all the documents which will guide the new power scheme, documents that include memorandums and resolutions which give the so-called "guidelines" for implementing the relationship between the executive branch and the military triumvirate. The new power scheme will be effective beginning Monday since Lt Gen Jorge Videla will retire on that day and transfer the army command to Maj Gen Roberto Viola. This will automatically make Videla a president who does not actively participate in the armed forces.

Also to be released at noon on 31 July is the institutional act for the new stage of the process and a supplementary law modifying law No 21.256--a legal norm which has regulated the joint and autonomous functioning of the military junta, the executive branch and the legislative advisory commission since 24 March 1976. Other additional documents which are not included in those already mentioned, although they also provide for issues dealing with the functioning of the new institutional structure, will also be released at that time.

It was also learned that on 26 July the junta also reviewed a document establishing guidelines for the actions of the national government in the upcoming stage, which was approved by the junta. This document must be ratified by the junta next week, although it has already been approved by the junta members. This would mean that General Viola, as well as Videla, Massera and Agosti, who will make up the triumvirate effective Monday, must give approval of the text.

It was also reiterated that the junta established the military committee, an organization made up of the three members and the president of the country. The functioning of this committee will also deal with the new structure of power, and the committee's guidelines will also be released at noon on Monday. Regarding the committee's features, it was learned that it will have a secretariat directed by the joint chiefs of staff, which will rotate to represent each force.

During the 26 July meeting, General Agosti delivered the "political foundations for the national reorganization," which is the document issued by the air force commands and which must be matched by similar statements from the army and navy commands. This compatibility effort will be made next month by the secretaries general of the three commanders if chief, who already have the documents issued by the navy and the army. The final document will express, according to the ideas of the top power, the joint thinking of the three armed forces regarding the policy which the government will propose to the citizenry.

U.S. URGED TO KEEP MORALITY OUT OF POLITICS

FY2717Z42Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 Jul 78 p 10 FY

["As I See It..." column by James Neilson: "Yankee Hypocrites!"]

[Text] "Economics," said the admiral, "should be subordinated to politics, and politics to morality." A similar thought must have run through the mind of the State Department official who did just that, sabotaging a lucrative deal between Allis Chalmers Corp, and the Yacyreta Authority on the ground that moral considerations should prevail over political and economic ones. The reaction here has, not surprisingly, been raw outrage. How dare a U.S. President try to impose his peanut-patch morality on a sovereign nation! How can he possibly take ethical considerations into account! From boardrooms and business water holes around the world rose an anguished cry: That dumb Carter and his morality is harming U.S. business!

There is clearly a wide gulf separating the leaders of the U.S. from those of the rest of the world. The unsophisticated North Americans are so crude they are making a genuine effort to practice what they preach. How hypocritical can you get? Surely Carter and his aides could make some effort to understand the point of the view of other national leaders, which is that while morality is an excellent theme for after-dinner speeches, it is not something that can be allowed to influence actual behaviour in the real world. By failing to appreciate this the Yankees have revealed, again, that they are hopelessly naive.

U.S. human rights policy can and should be criticised for its dubious efficacy. But the horrified outrage it provokes has nothing to do with the fact that its results are not always what its instigators would like. It has everything to do with the sheer bad taste of the U.S. Government in forgetting that in polite society ethics and actual behaviour are kept in separate compartments.

An upholder of family virtue, for instance, can keep a string of mistresses if he likes, secure in the knowledge that no civilized man will accuse him of being hypocritical when he launches into one of his disquisitions. Similarly, there should be nothing wrong with a plump lawyer in a cashmere suit deploring the materialism of the modern world in a country where harsh poverty is widespread. North Americans cannot be expected to understand this however. It is all too complicated for them.

The determination of North Americans to translate their beliefs into practice has invariably amused the rest of the world. The ludicrous business of prohibition was just one result of this curious national trait. The government of the U.S. is now involved in a host of good causes, like racial integration, sexual equality, protecting the environment, and heaven knows what else. It would be so much easier if the North Americans were to grow up, and realise that the best way to deal with racial prejudice is to deny that it exists--even the Brazilians could have taught them that--while demands from strident feminists should be answered by telling them to develop their femininity in the kitchen or bedroom, as their sisters do in all civilized countries.

The U.S. is itself a profoundly immoral country where human freedom is taken ridiculously seriously at the expense of all decent traditions, but instead of stamping out pornography or putting abortionists in jail North Americans bother about what is happening in other countries, and try to help those who are jailed for their beliefs or are undergoing torture. Allowing admirable but impracticable principles like these to affect relations with other countries is sheer woolly-mindedness. Luckily, there are some people in Washington with a bit of common sense, otherwise they would be alienating vital allies like Iran or Saudi Arabia.

At the root of the problem is the U.S. inability to leave things alone. North Americans keep on trying to improve their own society, with legislation here and a new programme there, and now they are doing their best to reform the rest of the planet as well. It is as though they took all that rhetoric about international solidarity literally. Not only that, they have also acquired the irritating habit of not accepting statements by foreign politicians at face value: Instead, they snoop around in order to find out if the statements have any relation to the facts. This is bad manners, to say the least.

Maybe this provides a key. The Yankees (which for our purposes includes the inhabitants of the South and West of the U.S.) have never learned to mitigate the drawbacks of democracy by keeping a close eye on the social origins of their senior officials. This has cost them dear on occasion. They once had a haberdasher in the White House. That was bad enough, but worse followed--now a peanut planter from Georgia is there. At a loss to find a coherent explanation for what is going on, many thinkers outside the U.S. have come to the conclusion that the world's most powerful country has succumbed to a yokel afflicted with the preaching mania reportedly common in his native region.

As well as behaving discourteously, the U.S. Government is meddling in other peoples' affairs by trying to use its money as the representatives of the U.S. people would like. The next thing it will do--and it will soon have to do something, the way things are going--is hire some Latin Americans to improve its image in this part of the world.

Some people never learn. For over two hundred years European and Latin American leaders have been trying to drum into U.S. heads the truth that principles are very fine things but they should never influence politics, let alone business.

There is no harm in talking about man's right to this and that, or even in elucidating the basic precepts of democracy from time to time, in fact this should be encouraged, but to jump from there to letting principles determine one's policies is dangerous and possibly insane. Morality, like freedom of speech, racial minorities, and women should be kept in its right and proper place. That is a lesson the U.S. people must learn if they want to be accepted as adult members of the international community.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS RELEASES, EXPULSIONS

PY2822334Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2151 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul--Three persons were released from detention during the past week, it was announced this evening by the Interior Ministry. The announcement also stated that from 21-28 July five persons were authorized to leave the country and three more were expelled.

FORMER PERONIST OFFICIALS GIVEN FREEDOM

PY2917544Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jul 78 p 20 PY

[Text] Eight detainees under the Institutional Responsibility Act are to be allowed "freedom under surveillance," it was learned here. The eight include former La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem and top Peronist officials.

The government statement yesterday said that after "exhaustively studying each case" it had been decided to "flexibilize internment" but that the fate of the eight persons also depended on the report to be forthcoming from the National Restoration of Assets Committee (Conarepa).

The eight include Menem, former Interior Minister Antonio Juan Benitez, former secretary to Mrs Peron, Julio Carlos Gonzalez, former Building Workers' Union Secretary General Rogelio Papagno, three suspects in the Graiver fraud case, Orlando Benjamin Reynoso, Rafael Ianover, and Francisco Bernardez Fernandez, and a person identified as Jose Alberto Vazquez.

There was speculation this might be a mistake and the person might be Jorge Alberto Vazquez, former foreign relations undersecretary during Hector Campora's presidency.

MOST RADIOS MAY BE RETURNED TO PRIVATE OWNERS

PY2917455Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jul 78 p 11 PY

[Text] "Most" of Argentina's radio and TV stations will be returned to private hands if the executive approves a draft law submitted by the public information department, the department head said yesterday.

Public Information Secretary Rear Admiral Ruben Franco also revealed that TV Channel 7 and Argentina TV Color would merge and set up at the new Figueroa Alcorta and Tagle facility. He also announced colour TV for Argentina by 1980 "if presidential approval is forthcoming."

He said that Channel 7 would completely evacuate their present facility in the Alas building, Leandro Alem and Viamonte.

Rear Admiral Franco said that "a minimum" of radio and TV stations would remain in government hands and would be used for the "traditional" government radio and TV service.

"The rest of the stations, I would say the great majority, will be denationalized," Franco said. He also said that litigation pending over other facilities, like Channel 13, would be continued out of court when possible.

PEREDA PROMISES ELECTIONS IN 1980, BACKS RIGHTS

PY2811310Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] There will not be a single political prisoner in the country. This promise has been made by the president during various interviews at Government Palace. President Juan Pereda has confirmed that one of the objectives of his government is full respect for human rights. The president said: We sill realize a policy of full respect for human rights and we do not intend to have one single political prisoner in Bolivia. Pereda insisted that Bolivia will be a model nation internationally in that regard. High government officials have therefore insisted on the release of all political prisoners. The intention is to seek a genuine policy of overcoming tensions throughout the nation.

The president added that this promise agrees with the intention of the government to call general elections in 1980. These elections will, however, be held under new legislation and with total (?guarantees) for all candidates, the president added. New elections would serve no purpose if the losers then began making a number of charges of electoral irregularities, the president concluded.

PEASANTS, ARMED FORCES DIFFER OVER CORIPATA CLASH

PY2816402Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Armed Forces Command reports that the situation in Coripata has been brought under control, while labor organizations of that region say that a commission should be formed to investigate the events which took place there.

The Armed Forces Command has released a special bulletin, reporting that the situation is under control in the town of Coripata and that normalcy has been restored. The short communique referring to the events of last Tuesday also says that the public will be informed through bulletins about news of interest.

Meanwhile, the Tupac Katari National Peasant Workers Confederation and the Colonists National Federation have held a press conference, rejecting what they call biased reports that a guerrilla movement was involved. They explained that the events of last Tuesday had their origin in clashes between regular forces and peasant community members and that a policeman was killed when another policeman struck a peasant woman with the rifle butt and his gun went off accidentally, mortally wounding his comrade.

Leaders of the two agrarian labor organizations also announced that an investigation is necessary, and they denied that guerrilla groups have appeared.

[Begin unidentified voice recording] The contradictory official reports which even irresponsibly allege that guerrilla groups have appeared have no other purpose than hiding the fact that the Bolivian people totally reject the de facto government installed by force of arms on 21 July, which shows once more that force has overcome reason, and the fact that the people have a deep and sincere desire for a democratically elected government which expresses their interests and not those of a priviliged minority, as is now the case. [end recording]

They believe that the government should guarantee peace throughout the country in accordance with the announcements it made when it took power on 21 July.

Regarding the forming of an investigating commission, they stated: [begin same unidentified voice recording] Because of what has just been said we demand from the government the immediate forming of a commission, composed of representatives of the government, the Bolivian episcopal commission, the national human rights assembly and genuine peasant organizations, that will go to the site of the events in order to verify the seriousness of the problem and also to guarantee the freedom and security of settlers of that northern Yungas Province. [end recording]

Leaders of the Tupac Katari National Peasant Workers Confederation and the Colonists National Federation confirmed that peasants throughout the country will never fall for provocations which may cause unrest among Bolivians.

Revised Casualty Figures

PY291520Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] The first official meeting of the Council of Ministers, presided by the chief of state, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, established that there was one dead and three wounded during the events near Coripata.

The report of the army general command was delivered to the cabinet. The report states that during the confrontation between members of the army and agitators at [place name indistinct] in the Yungas region, a member of the national public security guard was killed and three soldiers were wounded. The communique also reports that army troops arrived in the area and are now controlling it. The situation is normal.

It was reported that those found guilty will be placed under court jurisdiction. The problem is now completely cleared up and reports of activities by guerrilla groups and the execution of 14 persons are without foundation.

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXPECT U.S. AID CUTS

PY291647Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian foreign minister has said: Within the next few days we will have news on the U.S. decision which now concerns the government.

Minister Anaya said that the decisions of several governments to continue diplomatic relations with our country have arrived normally. He said that as of today Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, El Salvador, Switzerland, Spain, China, Yugoslavia, Korea, Israel, the Soviet Union and South Africa have recognized the new government.

As you can see, the new ministers and other high-ranking authorities do not want to hold long talks with the press, essentially because they are not fully aware of the operation of their organizations.

Finance Minister Tamayo Ramos said that he still does not have any reports on his ministry and that all the under secretaries have presented their resignations. Regarding U.S. relations with Bolivia, the finance minister said: [begin Tamayo Ramos recording] I don't think the U.S. Government will reduce or cut its aid since this is not cooperation to aid the budget but cooperation on specific projects which are programmed accordingly. [end recording]

JOURNAL SEES 'COMPLETE NATIONAL ILLEGITIMACY' IN BOLIVIA

PY280523Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jul 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "The Illegal Way"]

[Text] Gen Hugo Banzer was right when he said during the unsuccessful electoral process that "black clouds" were emerging on the Bolivian horizon. In the near future it will be possible to determine whether these were merely clouds or whether the situation that has emerged as a result of the military coup headed by Gen Juan Pereda marked the beginning of a new stage of authoritarianism and arbitrariness in the tumultuous political life of the Bolivian nation.

Now there is complete national illegitimacy in Bolivia. The new chief of state seized power after himself having requested the annulment of the election by the Electoral Court, including the vote count. He seized power by breaching his own word and by showing disrespect for the commitment assumed before the country by the president of the republic [Banzer]. Mr Juan Pereda seized power to the detriment of the Bolivian people's civic and political awareness because considering the interest and dedication with which the people participated in the election, they demonstrated their desire to participate in making life in the country return to normal.

Yielding to the coupist temptation, the new revolutionary president has worsened the situation instead of solving it. He has narrowed the chances of political conciliation, divided military sectors, and paralyzed national life, and will end up by eliciting the unity of opposition forces around banners which are just as radical as his own, despite the fact that the opposition in general only favored the restoration of normal democracy in Bolivia.

In the note he addressed to the Electoral Court requesting the annulment of the elections, General Pereda proposed the implementation of a plan of "Democratic constitutionalization which, within the framework of new conditions, would provide the people with the time and means to study and compare all available political options." He also asked the armed forces "to carry on the democratization program and to call new elections." It is inconceivable then that only 2 days later he headed an uprising whose first demands were the repeal by the Electoral Court of its decision to annul the elections, the confirmation of his presumed victory "based on the people's desires," and the expulsion from the country of the opposition candidate.

History has paradoxical cases like this one: When he resigned his mandate "to guarantee national peace and tranquillity," President Banzer became the true, legitimate tennant of power.

Radio Commentary

PY272147Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Commentary by Newton Carlos: "The Situation in Bolivia"]

[Text] How long will General Pereda last after taking over the government through a coup d'etat? He set his regime in motion last Monday with his military support shaky and without political support. In an attempt to gain support from the political parties, he ordered the release of all political prisoners yesterday. Since he was carried to power by the ultra-rightists and military hardliners who oppose real political liberalization, the situation is one of confusion and contradictions. The prediction has to be that the new Bolivian regime, the product of a coup, will have a short lifespan.

JORNAL DO BRASIL REACTS TO EXIMBANK ACTION

FY251552Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DE BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jul 78 FY

[Editorial: "A Disappearing Symbol"]

[Excerpts] Two drastic measures taken by the official U.S. bank for financing export-import operations--the Eximbank--have become known almost at the same time. One was the refusal to finance a U.S. company which had made a bid for the manufacture of turbines for the Yacyreta hydroelectric plant being built jointly by Paraguay and Argentina downstream from Itaipu on the Parana River. The other was the inclusion of an strange clause in financing contracts to be made with U.S. companies wanting to export to Brazil: They cannot ship their products on Brazilian vessels.

The justification in the case affecting Brazil reminds us very much of the time of the big stick when the Americans considered themselves bosses in this part of the world. U.S. goods cannot be shipped on Brazilian vessels because recently the Brazilian Government forced a U.S. company not to use a type of freight container that did not meet specifications accepted in Brazil.

It is strange that the Eximbank still upheld that discriminatory measure even after the company involved in the case over the containers reached an agreement last week with the navigation companies operating between the United States and Brazil. In addition, we should recall that 2 years ago the Brazilian Government reversed its decision to grant monetary incentives to Brazilian exporters using only Brazilian vessels after a justifiable claim was presented by U.S. shipping lines.

In that reversal of decision, the Brazilian Government demonstrated more respect for the principle of free trade than the Americans demonstrate now--the same Americans who had justly become the symbol of an open economy.

UNIONS CALL FOR COMPLETE LABOR FREEDOM

FY251310Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 25 Jul 78 FY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--A statement signed by 48 unions from the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul was released here shortly before the opening of the fifth Industrial Workers Congress.

The statement says once again a package of reforms, designed to solve the serious social and institutional problems which are afflicting the Brazilian nation, has been released without consulting with the people and against the popular will. In the face of this situation, we workers who make up the majority of the nation cannot remain silent, because this would mean acquiescing to measures contrary to the national interests. The unions also state that their first demand is the establishment of full union freedom.

CHIEF OF STAFF SEES ARMED FORCES UNITED

FY261820Y Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 Jul 78 FY

[Text] The armed forces are united, according to the chief of the armed forces general staff. Gen Tacito de Oliveira added that we are living in a calm atmosphere and that broad cooperation exists among the three armed forces.

PINOCHET STRESSES GOOD FAITH IN BORDER TALKS

PY2814117 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1305 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 27 Jul--"The Chilean Government has considered and will consider the problems which are being studied by the so-called commission No 2 in strictly good faith and based on the desire to find just and reasonable solutions within the framework of the modern law of the sea and of the Chilean-Argentine tradition of peaceful solution of differences," stated Chilean president Augusto Pinochet Ugarte in a statement to the Cordoba morning newspaper LOS PRINCIPIOS. He also stated that "if Argentina has the same spirit I believe that the problems will be solved on schedule."

When asked whether Chile had taken possession of the Picton, Lennox and Nueva islands, he answered that "Chile did not take possession of these islands recently for the simple reason that they have been Chilean for almost 100 years. These islands were given to Chile by the 1881 treaty, and they have legally and materially been Chilean since then." Asked whether his government recognized Argentine sovereignty in the Atlantic Ocean, he indicated that "it is not right for a government to recognize the sovereignty of another government over an ocean. The rights of coastal countries are regulated by relevant international law." Asked whether the Argentine Antarctic viewpoint had undergone a change regarding territorial extension, he stated: "First of all we must indicate that Argentina is one of the original members of the Antarctic treaty signed in Washington on 1 December 1959. One of the main provisions of this treaty is Article IV, through which claims are frozen. When the Antarctic treaty was enforced, Argentina had already claimed the area included between longitudes 25 West and 74 West and latitude 60 South," through Decree Law No 2191 of 28 February 1957.

FOURTH ROUND OF BORDER TALKS WITH ARGENTINA ENDS

PY2918567 Santiago Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago--The fourth round of negotiations over Argentine-Chilean limits has ended with the signing of a joint communique. The communique points out some agreement in certain areas and at the same time says it was agreed to resume negotiations in Buenos Aires on 14 August.

NEW HEALTH MINISTER INSTALLED BY PINOCHET

PY2719007 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] [Air Force] Col Carlos Mario Jimenez (Vargas) was sworn in by President Augusto Pinochet as the new health minister during a brief 3-minute ceremony this morning.

ECONOMY MINISTER BARAONA URZUA VISITS COLOMBIA

PA2918517 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Chilean Economy Minister Pablo Baraona Urzua, who is currently visiting Colombia, today defended the economic gains made by his country and complained that other nations are trying to distort the reality and true image of the Chilean people. He added that the present regime is able to reject any economic assistance because it has a policy of financial diversification [words indistinct].

PRESIDENT REQUESTS REASONABLE U.S. PRICE POLICY

PA282143Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[By special correspondent Orlando Cadavid]

[Text] Pereira--President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen today asked the United States to practice a serious and reasonable policy in regard to prices for agricultural products from Latin America. The chief of state stressed that Latin America's future depends on the prices of farming goods, notably coffee, cane sugar and cotton. He said that during his administration those three products had good times but now the outlook is not very clear due primarily to the United States' policy of indifference to international prices.

[Begin Lopez Michelsen recording] But, rather, if they expect to guarantee peace and tranquillity within the orbit which pertains to them within the spheres of incluence, they should not limit themselves to speeches, words, promises by some officials who then say that they are not backed by Congress or that they are not backed by other officials in the administration, thus endangering this stability. The destiny of Latin America hinges on the prices of agricultural produce, particularly, I repeat, coffee, cane sugar and cotton. [end recording]

President Lopez Michelsen spoke during the ceremony for the inauguration of the Risaralda sugarmill, which cost 1.511 billion pesos.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TURBAY AYALA ON COFFEE MARKET POLICY

PA281210Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2338 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that he believes it is essential to stabilize international coffee prices by means of an agreement between coffee producing and consuming countries. In order to do this, he said, "one must have the cooperation of the United States, one of the largest consumers of Colombian coffee."

Turbay, who will assume power on 7 August, returned to Bogota yesterday after having been abroad for a month. Turbay said that he is in favor of reaching a disciplinary market agreement "in order to stabilize prices as soon as possible." He said that he knew the Colombian Government was working along these lines under the "expert direction of Arturo Gomez Jaramillo," manager of the National Coffee Federation.

Turbay Ayala said that the coffee price regulation policy does not depend exclusively on the Colombian Government, "which can intervene only as one of the parts involved in a business in which many producing and consuming countries are involved." He added that he did not intend "to build his coffee policy on ill-feelings toward a brother country, Brazil, praying that its coffee crop will be damaged by frosts." "We must view our coffee policy with realism, face circumstances courageously and seek the diversification of exports. We must encourage other means of obtaining foreign currency in order to compensate for reduced coffee prices in the international market," Turbay said.

BOGOTA PLACED UNDER MILITARY RULE TO MAINTAIN ORDER

PA291535Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1441 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Jul (EFE)--Bogota has been again placed under military rule beginning today, Saturday, to prevent possible disruptions of public order.

Police and army patrols are controlling strategic points in the city and the suburbs where disturbances took place recently. The main purpose of the measure is to avert demonstrations and protests in view of the unrest in the public sector and private banking.

Bogota's militarization will be followed next week by similar measures in the other large cities until the transfer of power from Lopez Michelsen, the outgoing president, to Turbay Ayala, the incoming president has been completed. The transfer of power will take place on Monday 7 August.

CONSERVATIVES GIVEN 42-PERCENT PROPORTION IN CONGRESS

PA2523447Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The national Liberal directorate today agreed to give the Conservatives a 42-percent participation in the composition of the new congressional committees. The statement was made by Guillermo Ocampo Ospina, vice president of the House of Representatives, who said that it is now up to the Conservative Party to define its participation. He added that he hopes the Alvarist sector will not now demand proportionality on the number of members in each House.

ONE PERSON INJURED IN COLOMBIA-SOVIET HOUSE BOMBING

PA2803197 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--A bomb exploded at the Colombian-Soviet House tonight, seriously wounding Guillermo Parra Ramirez, secretary general of the organization. The explosion was exceptionally violent and the wounded man's face was completely disfigured. The authorities mobilized immediately and the intelligence corps have begun their investigations. Thus far, no subversive organization has taken credit for the attack.

MEASURES ADOPTED TO CONTROL VIOLENCE ALONG ATLANTIC COAST

PA2815147 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santa Marta--Strict security will be imposed by the army and police jointly over the department capitals along the Atlantic coast in an effort to control the wave of violence there. The measure was adopted at the end of a meeting of the governors of the coastal departments with high police commanders and Col Miguel Vega Uribe, the commander of the 2d Brigade, headquartered in Barranquilla. Another measure adopted by the governors was to impose a toll on vehicles using the roads from Pumarejo Bridge in Barranquilla to Maicao. The funds from the toll will go toward buying radio telephones and vehicles to be used in the fight against criminals.

ARMED FORCES STAGE MASSIVE ANTIGUERRILLA OFFENSIVE

PA2821187 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota--The armed forces launched a mammoth offensive today against guerrilla groups which have established themselves in Cordoba, on the border with Antioquia, and which have been assaulting townships and hamlets. The announcement was made to this station this morning by Governor Ramon Martinez Vallejo, who said that a frontal attack will be carried out to eradicate the armed individuals. The operation comprises troops from the 2d and 4th Brigades. The action has focused on the Tierralta region. Last night, the insurgents showed up at the town of (Saicha) where they staged a 2-hour attack against 12 police agents. No casualties were reported on either side.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PY291940Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jul 78 p 11 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues sent a letter yesterday to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission in Washington regarding the "Laino case."

In the letter received yesterday by the secretariat of the human rights commission, the foreign minister replies to the transcription of a charge made to the commission regarding Domingo Laino's detention on Friday, 7 July. Among other things, Nogues states that this kind of charge hampers the cooperation between the Paraguayan Government and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission presided over by the Venezuelan Andres Aguilar.

The letter also gives a transcription of the decision of state prosecutor Clotildo Gimenez Benitez rejecting the habeas corpus appeal presented by Laino's lawyers. It also adds details to another letter sent by the foreign minister on 15 July also referring to the "Laino case."

Roberto Alvarez, an official of the secretariat of the human rights commission responsible to the OAS, confirmed that the Paraguayan foreign minister's letter had been received and told HOY that it will be sent on immediately to the individual interested in the case, whose identity is kept absolutely secret, he said.

Alvarez also said that a total of three letters have been sent by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to the Paraguayan Government regarding Domingo Laino's situation.

Alvarez also reported to the newspaper that the human rights commission is waiting for a reply from the Paraguayan Government setting a date for a delegation of the commission to visit Paraguay, as agreed at the recent OAS General Assembly held in the U.S. capital.

DEBERNARDI DENIES RENEGOTIATION OF ITAIPU TREATY

PY291955Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jul 78 p 11 PY

[Open letter to the public by Engineer Enzo Debernardi, deputy director of the Itaipu Binacional, dated 27 July 1978]

[Text] In view of the fact that newspaper reports have been published regarding speculation over talk of renegotiating the Itaipu Treaty, I feel it is my duty to report the following:

1. During an interview with newsman Celso Ming Azevedo of JORNAL DA TARDE on the influence of Itaipu on the Paraguayan economy, he mentioned figures regarding payments which should be made to the Republic of Paraguay according to Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Article 15 of the Itaipu Treaty. Since I believe that inexact figures should not be published, I called his attention to the fact that no official figures are yet available on the matter since the official U.S. dollar value has ceased to be tied to the price of gold, a situation specifically foreseen in Paragraph 5, Article 15 of the Itaipu Treaty.

Asked whether this signified a renegotiation of the Itaipu Treaty, I replied in the negative because the expression was not correct since it deals with a situation already foreseen in the treaty which can thus be solved within its own framework. I added that Paraguay and Brazil, being partners and friends, would try to find a solution to this matter in due time.

2. It is not up to me to make advance announcements on positions of the nation regarding revisions of the Itaipu Treaty or to arrogate to myself any dealings which are not my function. Any statements which are at variance with these facts, above all if they tend to spoil the atmosphere of harmony in which the two countries are working on the Itaipu project, are mere conjecture and the person who makes them is solely responsible.

LEADERSHIP OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTED

PY2814497 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Victor Raul Haya de la Torre has been elected president of the Constituent Assembly called for by the government to prepare the country's new constitution. He was elected during the last session of the preparatory board, receiving a total of 65 votes.

In addition to Haya de la Torre, seven other members of the board were elected: opposition leader Genaro Ledesma, leader of the Peasant, Student and Workers Popular Front, received 16 votes. Four votes were blank. Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez was elected first vice president and engineer Ernesto Alayza Grundy was elected second vice president. Jorge Lozada Stanbury, (Rafael Vega Garcia), Manuel Adrianzen Castillo, Carlos Rojas Caceres and Moises Woll Davila were elected members of the board.

After the election, Luis Bedoya Reyes [not further identified] presided over the swearing in of Haya de la Torre, in the presence of leaders of the Christian Democratic Party.

Assembly Convenes in Lima

PA2901497 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 July (AFP)--Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), proclaimed here today the full sovereignty of the Peruvian Constituent Assembly and asked the legislators to produce a political charter that will make the country a model of transformation without violence and with justice. He also called for the Constituent Assembly to convoke municipal elections as soon as it approves the appropriate articles and general elections once the new constitution has been prepared. Haya de la Torre made these proposals during the speech with which he, as president of the Assembly elected in the 18 June elections, opened the Assembly session.

The inaugural session was attended by the Mexican president of the Latin American Congress Victor Manzanillo, Peruvian Cardenal Juan Landazuri, former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante and hundreds of guests who filled the galleries.

The APRA leader said that in the latest elections the Peruvian people recovered the sovereignty denied them for the past 10 years. Haya de la Torre said the Assembly, the first power of the state, "does not recognize conditions, limitations or directives." He added: "The Assembly proclaims itself free, sovereign and autunomous. Only in this way will it be able to honorably serve the fatherland. The times of subservient congresses are over. The people have resumed the management of their own destiny."

Haya de la Torre wanred that the popular mandate imposes obligations on the representatives. One of these obligations is that of working in a coordinated manner without giving up ideologies, with austerity and without any wrongdoing, because "the representatives of the people must be examples of honesty."

Referring them to the new constitution, he recommended that it be drafted with an eye to the future but be based on national reality in order to overcome the "foreign-oriented Utopia" of previous ones. He said it should represent the defeat of underdevelopment, with full employment, just distribution of income, avoidance of exploitation of man by man and prevention of exploitation of man by the state.

He also said it will have to protect human rights. In this regard, he proposed an inter-American treaty to guarantee these rights and concerned their violation within any of these countries as an act of aggression against the others. The constitution, he said, should grant free education at all levels, create two legislative chambers--a political and an economic one--establish national domination over basic resources and protect the environment. He also insisted that Latin American integration should be a constitutional article. This,he said, is the only way the state in the region can struggle against imperialism.

Haya de la Torre then said the Constituent Assembly members should not forget that they represent a people who are experiencing their worst economic crisis, a crisis marked by the dismissal of workers, by suffering, volence and hunger.

He then read a motion issued by the Constituent Assembly's majority group which declares the Assembly's sovereignty and the full existence of human rights. He also read two other motions issued by minority groups on political amnesty and the incompatibility of the military government with the Assembly. The three motions will be discussed next week.

Haya de la Torre Interviewed

PY2901947Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 29 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 29 July--The leader and founder of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, said here today that he is in favor of the adoption of mechanisms for the defense of civilian governments to protect them from military coups. In an exclusive interview with the influential JORNAL DO BRASIL, Haya de la Torre, who has just assumed the presidency of the Constituent Assembly in Peru, added that his country's new constitution will include the integrationist ideas of his party and will stress the idea of economic democracy.

Referring to the process of power transfer in Peru, Haya de la Torre criticized the military government, pointing out that the Velasco government made many commitments but could not manage the country. Haya de la Torre said that as the result of badly made contracts, Peru contracted debts with the two imperialistic powers, the one in the West and the one in the East, and that now his country is under the relentless eye of the International Monetary Fund.

At one point in the interview, the Peruvian leader praised the Amazon pact and added that he believes it will be a bond of continental unity. In fact, Haya de la Torre said that he did not believe Brazil has any expansionist plan, although in some ways, any country which develops and grows becomes dangerous for the smaller countries. Things have been misrepresented about Brazil, and I do not think there will be any problem, Haya de la Torre added.

At the end of the interview, the APRA leader stated that he did not know who the APRA's candidate for president will be, but that he himself will continue to struggle for democracy, freedom of expression, free elections and individual rights--principles which the APRA has always supported.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN CORPORATION CREDITS--The Andean Development Corporation yesterday granted Peru credits totalling $24 million to promote the country's economic recovery. They will be used to finance reinvestments and new businesses, create working capital and to expand the textile industry. [Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA]

PAPER EXAMINES U.S. POSITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PY272123Y Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Jul 78 p 16 PY

[Editorial: "Today's Polemic"]

[Excerpts] The coincident occurrence of the trial of Russian dissidents in Moscow, Carter's trip to Bonn and the beginning of a new round of negotiations in Geneva for a restriction of strategic weapons has naturally become the topic of the day in U.S. news media.

Some reports express surprise at renewed Soviet audacity, others warn that the Kremlin has always preferred to play the offensive. Many try to emphasize the growing White House concern in the face of the dangerous turn of events, and there are even some who conclude that after Carter's return and the end of the Geneva talks, everything will continue unchanged.

The U.S. news media favor human interest in the trials in Moscow, and the country has been shaken to learn that some of the dissidents may be sentenced to death. Historian Bruce Catton was quite right in stating that "one of the permanent features of American nature is an idealism which is very old...but which reappears when it is least expected."

Therefore, no one should be surprised by the fact that the defense of human rights has deeply touched the evangelic conscience of a people made up of descendants of immigrants searching for freedom.

If the so-called "liberals" took the opportunity to vent their ideological anger on some leaders of the South--excluding the instigators of violence and subversion--the results show that the great systematic violators of all human, political, civil and religious rights--now and in the future--need to be accused. These include neighbors of the United States like Cuba and great powers like the Soviet Union.

After his letter to Sakharov, Carter seemed inclined to defer his "concern" for human rights in the USSR to a secondary level. Now Moscow has taken advantage of the circumstances to openly challenge the White House.

The torch lit by Carter and used by the "liberals" of the North and their leftist colleagues of the South for their ideological goals has now forced the U.S. news media to give this subject the appropriate national attention. Public opinion, which does not understand political chicanery, is the force which during a recent session (a few weeks ago) drove the Senate in Washington to pass an amendment to the foreign aid bill this year prohibiting the use under this bill of funds or credits to four countries, Vietnam, Cambodia, Uganda and Cuba, as the greatest violators of human rights. (The amendment was submitted by Senator Harry F. Byrd and was approved by 57 senators in favor, 22 against and 1 abstaining.)

At least for the time being, Washington will be obliged to put the same energy into defense of human rights all over the world, or to abandon the crusade, establishing logical differences not between powerful and small states but between those which violate all human rights on ideological principle and those which, in defense of the principle of authority, suspend some rights for a period necessary to defend the national political and legal order.

PEREZ ON 1979 OIL PRICE HIKE, DECREASED PRODUCTION

PA291205Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 25 Jul 78 p D 1 PA

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez announced here today that next year there will be an increased in oil prices and Venezuela will decrease oil production by 100,000 barrels a day.

The president said: The government's present program of producing 2.2 million barrels a day is a prudent one but, nevertheless, a production goal of 2.1 million barrels a day has been set for 1979. "That is," the president said, "we are cautious and even conservative, because we have embarked upon a development program of such magnitude that the audacity with which we initiated it must necessarily be combined with shaprness of wit.

"Oil will increase in price next year, and unfortunately, worldwide consumption of it will not diminish, but increase. Note that I said unfortunately, because an oil-producing country has one duty if no other--to seek to conserve the resource. If we were forced to decrease our production to 2 million or to 1.8 million barrels a day, it would not be cause for concern because we would be lengthening the life of oil in Venezuela," the president explained.

PEREZ REITERATES POSITION REGARDING BOLIVIAN COUP

PA291724Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 24 Jul 78 p D 1 PA

[Excerpts] Maiquetia, Venezuela, 23 Jul--We repsect, as does anyone else, the sovereignty and internal affairs of other countries, but when it comes to supranational agreements signed by the American countries we feel not only dutybound but entitled to express our opinion, President Carlos Andres Perez said today upon reiterating the Venezuelan Government's position on the military coup that placed Gen Jual Pereda in power in Bolivia on Friday.

Yesterday, the chief executive stated his position on the situation in Bolivia, stressing that "as a Latin American and Venezuelan, I feel great sorrow at the thought that the hopes for democratization, which we felt was so close in Bolivia following the effort made for a return of the exiles and the opening of the electoral process, may have perished. The Venezuelan Government is analyzing with great concern the event that has just taken place in our sister Bolivia."

Almost simultaneously, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry issued yesterday a communique voicing the same concern and noting that, according to available reports, a coup d'etat is seeking to thwart the possibility of a return to democracy which had been promised to the Bolivian people by the government of President Hugo Banzer Suarez.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE PINERUA OUTLINES INDUSTRIAL POLICY

PA291710Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Jul 78 p 1, 12 PA

[Text] A clear demarcation of the roles of the state and private enterprise in national production will be one of the specific pointes of my administration's industrial policy, Luis Pinerua, presidential candidate for Democratic Action has said.

He warned that the basic mining exploitation industry will remain in the hands of the state for strategic purposes and reasons of national interest.

After rejecting the idea of some that the state is inevitably a poor administrator, he commented that the public sector, when fully aware of its responsibilities, has defined the areas proper to the state, has recruited good managers and has not been inefficient. To bolster this argument, he cited the specific cases of the iron and petroleum nationalization processes, which he said marked "one of the most transcendental chapters of the many which have been written in history by democratic action."

He pointed out that "in other, secondary areas of industrial activity it is necessary and wise to make agreements of joint association between the state and private enterprise" because it is evident that some of the actions of the public sector in this field have been wrong and have given the impression that the state monopolizes industrial activities and services which it cannot operate efficiently.

He added: "In my administration, the state will not continue to assume industrial responsibilities it cannot manage efficiently and will even unhesitatingly transfer to private enterprise or joint associations the property and management of such enterprises."

The AD presidential candidate noted that attention must be paid to services which are presently deficient, as they are an arduous and difficult responsibility which must not become more complex, overloading the state with duties it cannot carry out.

Within this framework, Pinerua remarked that "the private sector will have a broad range of prospects in the auxilliary industries of basic production, in the branches connected with intermediary materials and capital goods and in the production of mass consumption products."

He asserted that in every case we will establish clear criteria, will define a rational incentives program, will enunciate precise price policies for intermediary and finished products, and will put into operation mechanisms to achieve greater national savings to finance industrial development.

He added: "The government will at the same time stimulate the improvement of distribution mechanisms to prevent a distortion of prices at the consumer level which in many cases is the result of a monopolistic market structure." Pinerua recognized that "a price which provides profits is the best way to make any investment more attractive."

FDP Supports Pinerua

PA291653Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas--Adm Woolfgang Larrazabal, leader of the Popular Democratic Forces (FDP), announced at a press conference yesterday his party's support for [Democratic Action] AD presidential candidate Luis Pinerua Ordaz. In making the announcement, Admiral Larrazabal said Pinerua is probably the kind of president Venezuela needs. The veteran politician was accompanied by FDP leaders Angel Serrano and Raul Lugo Rojas, among others.

PEREZ TO ATTEND COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

PA270250Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas--The president of the republic, Dr Carlos Andres Perez, told reporters at the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia that he will go to Colombia on 7 August to attend the inauguration of President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

PRESIDENT PRAISED ON DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE

PA281220Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Station editorial: "In Mexico, Negotiation Rather Than Violence"]

[Text] During the visit of Mexican Communist Party leaders to the Los Pinos presidential residence in Mexico City, Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo clearly explained our country's position in support of negotiations as opposed to violence, which ultimately leads to the worsening of problems instead of their solution. This is not a mere thesis that is maintained at the level of ideals.

In both the foreign and domestic policy of Mexico, dialog and the examination of various points of view on an issue are normal practices which characterize our public reality and are part of our way of life. This is a norm of our ideological pluralism which is the basis of our democracy and our healthy civic development whose gradual perfection we all desire and should promote through the joint action of the rulers and the ruled.

The right of the members of any political party must be respected as long as it is exercised within the law. On this principle--which the Mexican president and his Communist Party visitors agreed upon--lies the essence of all truly constructive political activity, from that point of view, politics is a confrontation of ideas and the use of tactics of struggle but always within a system of laws that the community has freely established.

As a first step in the process of political reform, the new law of political organization and electoral processes explains and updates subjects such as the reciprocal respect of all positions and ideological views, clean electoral practices and equality in the use of the news media. All of these things are possible in a system authentically directed at obtaining social justice and balance among the interests of the various sectors which undoubtedly entails the effective rescue of the abandoned sectors and the opening of more and better opportunities for the personal progress of all Mexicans.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY TO REGISTER GUERRILLAS

PA290430Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jul (EFE)--The recently legalized Socialist Workers Party (PST) announced today that it will register guerrillas in the party so that they will participate through peaceful means in the electoral struggles.

PST President Rafael Aguilar Talamantes said that the guerrillas who are operating in the mountains of the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca and Michoacan will set aside their weapons to become political promoters. The PST president also said that the leaders of those groups will hold a news conference on 10 August to explain their position.

Nevertheless, Aguilar Talamantes expressed fear that some officials might present difficulties to that change which he described as a "victory" for the political reform established by the Mexican Government 3 months ago. He added that the guerrillas "run a great risk" and for this reason an amnesty should be issued to include political prisoners, persecuted and missing persons and exiles.

Aguilar Talamantes stressed that urban guerrillas are not included among those who will abandon the armed struggle.

PANAMA URGES NONALINED TO SIGN CANAL NEUTRALITY PROTOCOL

PA2814072Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla today urged the conference of nonalined countries being held in Belgrade to sign the protocol on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal. Gonzalez-Revilla noted that if the neutrality of the Panama Canal is universally accepted, the canal will be opened to all ships during times of war and peace.

The Panamanian foreign minister warned against returning to the cold war and expressed hopes that the strengthening of the nonalined movement will lessen the chances of aggression.

He then called for clarification of positions and for coordinated action to guarantee the application of the principles of nonalinement.

Panama has been a full-fledged member of the nonalined movement since the Peru meeting of nonalined ministers in 1974. In 1976, Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrara participated in the summit meeting of chiefs of state and government held in Sri Lanka.

Foreign Minister Gonzalez-Revilla stated today during his speech at the nonalined conference that our country opposes any use of force to alter the borders of a nonalined country. The national government will not condone or excuse any action aimed at interfering with the right to self-determination, any violation of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of the countries, or any action directed at weakening the independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of any nation.

The Panamanian foreign minister stated that the rights regained with the new Panama Canal treaties represent a defeat for reactionary and colonialist forces and a victory for the countries that love peace and liberty and the nonalined movement.

Referring to the support received by Panama in its struggle for sovereignty over the canal, Minister Gonzalez-Revilla stated that the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro, never spared the enthusiastic and deliberative support of the Cuban people and government for Panama's cause, just like other Latin American people and governments.

The foreign minister added that Panama wants to complete the process of decolonization and the neutralization of the canal with the consistent support of the nonalined countries.

ROLE, MEMBERSHIP OF NONALINED QUESTIONED

PA2917122Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] In Belgrade, under the shadow of legendary President Tito, the only survivor of the creators of this movement and also the only survivor of the leaders who emerged from World War II, the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries are meeting in an effort to gap the differences between some of the member countries.

The nonalined movement was born over 20 years ago as a reply to the division of the world into two great poles of power represented by the United States and the Soviet Union.

It was to be a counterbalance in a world convulsed and threatened by the cold war. Since that time, the world has changed a great deal. Detente and peaceful coexistence have replaced the cold war, the communist world experienced an opening and winds of rebellion and independence were felt in countries like Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. The differences between Peking and Moscow have become more acute, separating the two giants of the communist world.

The United States improved its relations with the Peoples Republic of China, the first communist country in America emerged in Cuba and the Soviet Union and the United States--the two great nuclear superpowers--fulfilled Winston Churchill's tragic prediction of "reaching peace through terror."

Many of the nonalined countries began to lose their independent power structures and, because of changes in their political leadership, established in their governments rulers and leaders sympathetic and inclined toward socialism. Meanwhile, other countries identified themselves with conservative U.S. interests by means of the umbilical cords of petroleum or economic and military aid.

It was in this manner that the nonalined movement lost much of its original role as an authentic moderating force equidistant between Moscow and Washington.

The spirit and encouragement given by Nehru, Massir, Sukarno and Tito to the movement, this true indepedence before the great superpowers, has been lost because of participation in the movement of countries economically or militarily involved with one or another of the powers.

This is why one of the most serious problems presented at the Belgrade foreign ministers meeting is the one presented by Cuba, a prominent member of the nonalined movement yet involved in Soviet policy in Africa by the presence in this continent of thousands of Cuban soldiers.

I cannot see how the Cuban intervention policy in Africa can be reconciled with its position as a member of the nonalined movement. There is no doubt that Cuba is part of the socialist bloc and that it is identified with Soviet policy. Therefore, its presence within the nonalined movement seems to be very compromised.

The same situation occurs with other so-called nonalined states which follow the general lines of the Kremlin's foreign policy. There is also the case, on a lesser scale, of countries identified with the U.S. policy, among which we could include the United Arab Emirates in the Persian Gulf. I also believe that Panama's role among the nonalined is a little difficult to justify because of the approval of the new canal treaties which establish a new Panama-U.S. relationship in the economic, administrative and military fields and in the handling of the waterway over the next 22 years.

The Belgrade conference also involves a new responsibility because of the considerable deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations and the general crisis in the policy of detente. Perhaps, as never before, it would be healthy to have a vigorous and authentic movement of nonalined countries which could become a peace force in the world.

The Third World countries meeting in Belgrade represent most of the world's population. Because of their numbers, they are a decisive force in international organizations. The development and observance of a true nonalined policy, to act as a rein in the conflicts between the superpowers, could be a valuable contribution by the Belgrade conference to the cause of peace and civilized coexistence among nations of different political systems.

NEGOTIATORS APPOINTED TO TREATY SECRETARIAT

PA2816O8Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Jul 78 p 1 PA

[Text] The national government has appointed distinguished negotiators Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Dr Aristides Royo, Adolfo Ahumada and Dr Carlos A. Lopez Guevara as well as Dr Reina Torres de Arauz and Nilson Espino honorary adviser to the executive secretariat which will prepare the implementation of the Panama Canal treaty on Panama's side. Implementation of the treaty is being coordinated by Edwin Fabrega.

The principal negotiators' experience and knowledge will be essential in solving any problems of interpretation that might arise in the preparation of the treaty's implementation. Similarly, the dedicated and knowledgable efforts of Dr Arauz, one of our country's most remarkable women, to the strengthening of the national culture and the protection of our historic heritage, as well as the professional qualifications of engineer Espino in matters of urban and rural development, will be valuable in handling specialized matters connected with preparations for the Panama Canal Zone's effective integration into the rest of the national territory.

The advice that these high-ranking government officials will provide the executive secretariat will complement the valuable advice that other distinguished Panamanian citizens from the business, professional, civic, religious and labor sectors, which were recently invited by the chief of government, will be able to offer to the 41 special work commissions that will be in charge of all the problems that might arise in connection with preparing for the implementation of the Panama Canal treaty.

TORRIJOS REAFFIRMS DECISION NOT TO RETIRE

PA3019l0Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1738 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos closing the inauguration ceremony of the Bayano cement factory in the Alcaldediaz Corregimiento in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] In solving problems, the most important factor is not economic support. There are many wealthy countries that cannot solve their problems for the simple reason that they have only the economic-support component. The most important factor in solving a problem is identifying it, working on a solution and selecting the leaders who can work with the community to solve it. This is going to be known as the Panamanian miracle. This is why over the past 10 years we have been able to advance more rapidly than other American countries, including those countries having more resources than us.

This approach must have a program. It must operate within an organized program. This is where the party comes in. The party will be the advanced post, the advancing tractor, that will administer solutions for all of the problems and in so doing it will also defend previous achievements.

I would like to thank the leaders of this area. Please convey a congratulatory greeting from commander Torrijos to the people you represent. You have come here not only in large numbers, but also with a militant spirit. You have come here prepared to prevent a reversal of this process of change. Tell the people you represent that General Torrijos is not planning to retire, that General Torrijos is not a commander who will leave his people when things are half-finished, and that I have never thought about cowardly stampeding out when there are so many problems yet to be solved. Thank you very much. [applause]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS NEUTRALITY IN NICARAGUAN CONFLICT

PA290027Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has reaffirmed its complete neutrality in the political conflict affecting Nicaragua.

According to declarations made today by Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon and Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, this government has reasserted its decision to remain aloof from the problems in Nicaragua and to refuse to become involved in them.

Both ministers reasserted their determination to keep Costa Rica as a refuge for political refugees but emphasized that they will not allow any exile to use Costa Rica's national territory as a point from which attacks against any regime are launched.

These statements followed criticism from circles in favor of the Nicaraguan regime, who have said that the government ignores the seditious activities of the Nicaraguan opposition in Costa Rica, as well as those sympathizing with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], who claim that the government persecutes the enemies of President Anastasio Somoza.

Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier says that this contradiction is evidence that the government has remained neutral in this problem.

Interior Minister Echeverria Brealey recalled the existence of international agreements which compel Costa Rica to keep its territory from being used as a springboard for attacks against other nations.

The problem has been brought to the fore by the frequent FSLN attacks on points close to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. According to Nicaraguan authorities, these attacks are being launched from Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP DENIES CONNECTIONS WITH SUBVERSIVES

PA310037Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1655 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, reaffirmed today that he is in no way involved in the subversive plot denounced by the security authorities last Thursday. According to police spokesmen, documents found in houses which were raided compromise Monsignor Romero, who was said to have held talks with the clandestine "national resistance" to disrupt public peace.

In his Sunday sermon, the priest said that it is not necessary to explain this because his role in the terrorist plan is "clumsy slander which is self-defeating." He harshly criticized the country's social communications media which, he said, were forced to "scandalously disseminate the supposed terrorist plan." According to the extreme leftist plan, strikes, armed attacks and other acts of violence were planned during the next few days in an effort to harm the government by creating disorder.

Monsignor Romero said that the accusation lodged against him has brought new demonstrations of solidarity for him and his church. He asked the Salvadoran people to learn to listen to the radio, to read the newspaper and to watch television, emphasizing that he "could cite other serious sins against journalistic ethics," in referring to the dissemination of the plan discovered by the authorities. He accused the information media of being unjust, dishonest and "tamely managed by the idols of money."

He emphasized his innocence in the matter and declared that he was not taking legal action against those who accuse him of "publicly promoting subversion" because of the lack of seriousness in the Salvadoran judicial system. He criticized the law of guarantee and defense of public order, which was enacted in December last year to contain the growing wave of terrorism, describing it as "a continuous threat to peace in the country." He added that he will try to continue accompanying and guiding the Salvadoran people.

Then Monsignor Romero, whose Catholic Church has been at odds with the government for 2 years, criticized the raids and murders and the arrest of catechist Norma de Solorzano, whose whereabouts became known only after the intervention of the U.S. ambassador in the country. He recalled the persons killed 2 years ago when students and police clashed in the vicinity of the social security hospital on a day like today in 1975, he said.

The Archbishop of San Salvador has repeatedly been cited here as one of the principal contacts of subversive leaders, which he has constantly denied. After finishing his sermon Monsignor Romero invited all Salvadorans to join in the capital's patron saint celebrations, which began last night for a period of 8 days, in honor of the "divine savior of the world."

TWENTY PERSONS ARRESTED AFTER CLASH WITH POLICE

PA290252Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0155 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jul (LATIN)--About 20 teachers and other civilians were arrested this afternoon following a clash with police detectives, one of whom was seriously wounded.

The incident occurred when two detectives passed in front of the teachers headquarters at the same time that several teachers came out of the building carrying subversive propaganda. The two detectives tried to confiscate the propaganda but they were attacked by the teachers, giving rise to shooting which lasted about 5 minutes.

Since the site of the incident is near the national police headquarters a platoon of policemen was immediately rushed to the area. They raided the teachers headquarters and found a large quantity of subversive propaganda, banners of extreme leftist revolutionary movements and other objects which were to be used for the 30 July demonstration which has been declared illegal because its organizers have not requested the required permit.

Sources close to the national police have said that those arrested are being questioned and that most of them will be released. However, the police have said that leaders responsible for the subversive propaganda will not be released.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ATTRIBUTES VIOLENCE TO OPPOSITION

PA281521Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0213 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (LATIN)--The government has attributed the escalation of violence in Guatemala to "the action of the regime's adversaries who are trying to obstruct the normal development of popular programs."

Presidential Public Relations Secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman said that the government is well informed about the wave of violence and once investigations are completed it will vigorously prosecute the culprits.

He asserted that the incidents of violence are the work of the government's enemies to obstruct the promise of peace made by President Lucas upon his inauguration.

According to news circles, in the past 3 weeks no less than 10 persons have been killed every day.

One of the most significant was the attack upon labor leader Mario Rolando Mujia Cordobal, who died in Guatemala City last Sunday after being machinegunned by unidentified persons in his office at the National Central of Workers (CNT).

FIVE MURDER VICTIMS REPORTED BY AUTHORITIES

PA282136Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The intensification of violence is again beginning to concern several Guatemalan sectors, especially San Carlos University, the trade union movements and other organizations. Five bodies have been found just in the past few hours. Four of the people had been shot. The other one was a woman who had been raped and strangled.

Two of the bodies were found in the vicinity of the United Nations National Park, on km 21 of the old road to Amatitlan. Both had many bullet wounds and a sort of coup de grace [as heard] on the head. Both were young people between 20 and 30 years of age.

Two other bodies, also with many bullet wounds, were found at km 20 of the road from Mixco to El Mirador, the road to the western part of the country. This time they were the bodies of a man and a woman.

The fifth body was found in the sixth zone, north of the capital. It was that of a woman who had been raped and strangled in an empty lot. She lived two blocks from the site where her body was found.

The authorities have only been able to identify Mrs Teresa Cifuentes Rodriguez and one of the other four victims in this new escalation of violence. The latter is Juan Arnoldo Figueroa.

In the case of the lady's murder there are preliminary reports that it may have been a vendetta carried out by common criminals in the wake of the arrest of several people who tried to rob the woman and her husband 2 months ago.

NICARAGUA

ATTACKERS MACHINEGUN ECONOMY MINISTER'S HOME

PA2813442Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Several persons riding in a vehicle machinegunned Economy Minister Roger Blandon's home last night. A National Guard member who had been guarding the house was killed in the attack. The police in Leon, where the minister lives, located an abandoned car, presumably used in the attack."

SOMOZA SUMMONS AMBASSADOR FROM COSTA RICA

PA2915132Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle has summoned Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Juan Bautista Lacayo to report on the Costa Rican Government's position after the guerrilla attacks on the border posts of El Castillo and Los Sabalos, in which two persons were killed, a civilian and a soldier.

SOMOZA DENIES RUMORS OF ILL HEALTH

PA2900182Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Somoza himself has denied being ill. A direct investigation into the president's health has been carried out. He denied the rumors at 1730 yesterday. I am glad that you take an interest in confirming news, Somoza said when was asked about his health. It was reported by a capital city radio station several days ago that Somoza was having heart problems. This led to the direct investigation of the news report, especially since the rumors were growing yesterday. At the time of the interview Somoza was working at the bunker set up in the Tiscapa esplanade.

ARMY DENIES KILLING OPPOSITION LEADERS

PA2903182Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 28 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan army rejected here today charges that President Anastasio Somoza's regime is responsible for the death of several opposition leaders. According to these charges, military personnel dressed in civilian clothing killed three students and a civilian in Managua and Jinotepe, 45 km south of the capital. Military authorities described these incidents as common crimes.

The army also stated that the killings were committed by persons outside the armed forces and the reports on the killings were distorted by the news media.

On the other hand, it was learned that Interior Minister Antonio Mora has sworn-in the commission of six jurists who will study the alleged irregularities which the opposition claims were committed in the trial of persons charged with the assassination of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

FSLN COLLABORATOR CONFESSES TO GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA302346Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) obtained in Costa Rica the rockets used in the planning and execution of the guerrilla attack carried out 20 July on military installations located in Managua's Loma de Tiscapa esplanade.

"It was purely a propaganda act carried out because of the national and international attention it would bring to the organization, explained Fernando Chamorro Rappacciolli, the only person arrested in connection with this attack, when he testified before Managua police judge Col Luis Ocon.

His appearance before that authority is regarded as the final step prior to being placed under the jurisdiction of the civilian court where he is awaited by a team of lawyers appointed by his family and opposition political parties.

Confirming his testimony before the national security office investigators, Chamorro Rappacciolli confessed his participation in the attack carried out from a suite on the seventh floor of the Intercontinental Hotel, and assumed responsibility for "all the political and revolutionary consequences of that action carried out against purely military objectives."

According to Chamorro Rappacciolli, he is only a "collaborator" of the FSLN organization for which "Guayo" recruited him. "Guayo," he went on, is the person who placed the two rockets in the bag he used to register at the hotel along with "Carmen."

"Romulo" and "Ricardo" also participated in the installation of the rockets, but along with "Carmen" they fled before he, Chamorro, activated the rockets' electric firing mechanism. "I had never seen them before and I don't know if those were pseudonyms or their real names," added Chamorro Rappacciolli, who until that day had held an executive position in Casa Pellas, an influential enterprise headquartered in Managua.

He repeated that the main objective of the attack had been President Anastasio Somoza's provisional office in the Tiscapa military complex, where a cabinet session was underway at the time of the terrorist attack.

One of the rockets partially destroyed the auditorium of the Basic Infantry Training School (EEBI), which is directed by Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the president's son. After damaging a jeep, the second rocket struck a sandy hill, neutralizing its explosive and destructive power.

According to Chamorro Rappacciolli, after the explosion and two unsuccessful attempts to escape, he was arrested inside the hotel, due to the almost immediate reaction of EEBI military "students."

RAUL CASTRO DECLARES YOUTH AND STUDENTS FESTIVAL OPEN

FI292146Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0111 GMT 29 Jul 78 FL

[Speech by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, at opening ceremony of 11th World Youth and Students Festival at Latinoamericano Stadium in Havana on 28 July--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests of honor, members of parties and governments honoring us with their presence, friendly youths from all parts of the world: On behalf of the PCC Central Committee, our state and government, the union of young communists, student and pioneer organizations of our country, summing up, on behalf of all the Cuban people, it is an honor for me to offer you, dear guests, the warmest welcome. [applause]

With profound joy, renewed determination of struggle and justified optimism, we salute all youths coming from all corners of the planet and look forward to sharing their ideas, yearnings and hopes in this 11th World Youth and Students Festival. We offer our fraternal salute to the young generations of socialist countries which, together with their peoples, are the forerunners of a universal future of tomorrow's world; [as heard] tc the fighting youths of Africa and the Middle East who victoriously rebel against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism; [applause] to the youths of Asia who, encouraged by Vietnam's historic victory, intensify their struggles; to the Latin American youths who share the jubilation of holding the 11th festival in our America--as Marti called it--reminding us of the heroic battles for an end to imperialist domination and the liquidation of dictatorial and fascist regimes; to the youths of Western Europe, the United States, Canada and other capitalist countries who are undertaking numerous actions for profound social reforms, for the rights of youth and against the power of the monopolies. To all of you I convey the sympathy, affection and respect of our people for each of you. [applause]

The 11th festival most certainly hails the profound and positive changes that have taken place in the international situation, in which the struggle of peace-and progress-loving forces is increasingly intensifying. As time goes by the real enemies of the peoples' freedom and independence are uncovered, making it possible for the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente to prevail.

The beautiful initiative of the festivals, which was conceived more than 30 years ago by the prestigious World Federation of Democratic Youth [applause], continues to be strengthened, consolidated and is continuously enriched by history. Under the slogan "youth of the world Cuba is your home," which has traveled around the world, our people open their doors to welcome this representative and unified concentration of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. You are youths of the most diverse philosophical and political convictions. With sincere hospitality we offer you a forum and podium here in Havana to express the great and noble ideals you advocate.

Youth is nearly half of the planet's population. Its temperament is refreshing, combative and audacious. When those admirable qualities and unrestrictedly placed at the service of mankind and its peoples, when that force rises and struggles, hope is reinvigorated and the forces engaged in the effort for a better future for all men grow in number. Allow me to assure you that we will give our best contribution to fully fulfill your wish, which is also ours, of uniting all efforts in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of racism, discrimination and oppression of men and nations and for attaining a world of peace, national independence and social progress. [applause]

We reiterate to you that the Cuban people and the youths--as part of those people--constitute a modest but firm and sure detachment of progressive humanity in its aspirations for peace and friendship, and that they simply, firmly and honorably practice the principle of anti-imperialist solidarity. [applause]

We are the fruit of the heroic and centenary struggle of many generations of Cubans and also of the solidarity and aid given by many peoples. We are fully aware and do not forget for one single moment that debt we owe to all and each of those who, in the most adverse and difficult junctures, extended their generous hands or fought for Cuba in unforgettable events of solidarity. [applause]

For this reason I want to tell you: Friends, brothers, youths, you may feel as if you are at home. From the bottom of the heart, Cuba, Havana offer a new home to all of you. [applause] Deeply honored and before you, 18,500 representatives from 145 countries, on this 28 July 1978 I declare, on behalf of the Cuban National Preparatory Committee, the 11th World Youth and Students Festival open [prolonged applause] and, on behalf of all our people and their youth, the best of successes. Unforgettable moments await us and I know we will intensely enjoy them so that each hour, each day lived by you in our fatherland, may constitute an experience as happy as it may be fruitful.

Long live the youth of the world! [shouts of viva] Long live friendship! [shouts of viva] Long live anti-imperialist solidarity! [shouts of viva] Long live peace! [shouts of viva]

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH DELEGATIONS

PA301917Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], has met here in Havana with the representatives of the Zimbabwe African National Union, as well as with party and government delegations from Romania, Democratic Yemen, Venezuela and Spain, which were invited to the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

Castro, who is also president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, presided over a meeting of solidarity between the Cuban delegation and the African delegations participating in the grand event for anti-imperialist youth. Amid cheers and long applause, Castro said it is an honor to be on the side of the fighters of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Western Sahara, Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia and all our African brothers. He recalled that we Cubans support just causes in Africa and are firmly alined against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, fascism and all of Africa's enemies.

Fidel Castro and PCC Second Secretary Raul Castro also attended the cultural show presented last night at the Lazaro Pena Theatre in Havana by the Soviet delegation to the 11th youth festival.

AGEE, NKOMO WILL ADDRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE

OW300833Y Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Havana, July 30--Africa will dominate the conferences and debates organised here this week at the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, which opened last Friday.

The event is expected to draw some 18,500 delegates from 145 countries by next Saturday, representing progressist and other youth organizations. For the first time young socialists, social democrats and Christian workers are also attending.

This year's festival, with its strong participation of Third World nations and liberation movements, is held under the banner of anti-imperialism.

Three meetings of support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa were held yesterday. Five permanent political centres and about 30 commissions were also set up to deal with topics including disarmament, detente, the anti-imperialist struggle, a new world economic order, and youth problems in capitalist countries.

Speakers will include Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat, black U.S. civil rights militant Angela Davis, former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee Philip Agee, Rhodesian nationalist Joshua Nkomo and Colombian writer Garbiel Garcia-Marquez.

A Cuban delegation has produced a report on the activities of the CIA. Several hitherto unpublished films as well as documents concerning the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy will also be presented.

The 10-day programme prepared by an International Preparatory Committee (IPC) met with some protests from several national delegations, either over the political themes chosen or the quota of delegates alloted to each country.

Three out of the four organizations represented in the Morocco national committee withdrew partly because of the IPC's insistance on allowing a delegation from the Western Sahara to take part. (Morocco and the Saharan independence movement POLISARIO are at war in the former Spanish Sahara territory now divided between Morocco and Mauritania.)

The Italian committee, which includes communists, socialists, and Catholic workers, has issued a communique calling for substantial changes in the festival programme to enable wide debate on major topics.

PHILLIP AGEE DISCUSSES WORLDWIDE CIA ACTIVITIES

PA291538Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1245 GMT 29 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 29 Jul (EFE)--Phillip Agee, former officer of the U.S. Secret Service, [as received] said here that the leadership of the "GRAPO" Spanish terrorist organization might be infiltrated by CIA agents.

Agee, author of the book "Inside the Company; CIA Diary," said that the method of infiltrating key men into extremist groups was very common since these organizations could then be guided into activities that would benefit the CIA.

The former intelligence officer who is in Cuba as a guest at the 11th youth festival, together with James and Elsie Wilcott, also agents of the famous U.S. organization, added that the CIA might even have infiltrated the leadership of the West German, Italian or Spanish "Red Brigades."

In connection with CIA operations in Italy, Agee said that U.S. intelligence has significant plans in that country and that so far at least 45 agents have been detected at the embassy in Rome.

Referring to Portugal, Agee said that with the fall of fascism in that country the CIA lost all of its contacts, including those in the former African colonies, but that at present it has recovered part of the lost ground.

Jamaica is another nation where the CIA is very active, he went on to say, adding that soon disclosure will be made of the names of five U.S. spies operating in Kingston against the Michael Manley government, exercising pressure through the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

U.S. intelligence coordinates with its counterparts in other nations under very diverse covers, he said, and cited South Korea, Uruguay and South Africa as examples.

Phillip Agee was introduced here at a press conference organized by leaders of the 11th youth and students festival which he is attending as a "special guest" together with other U.S. agents.

Bill Sharp, president of the Progressive Lawyers' Committee of the United States, who is accompanying Agee here, announced the intention of establishing an international network to uncover, check and countercheck CIA agents throughout the world.

The U.S. lawyer said that his country's "intelligence" services persist in doing "dirty work," that despite some changes made in operational coverage, the purposes continue being the same.

Sharp said that a magazine called "COVERT ACTION" will soon be published in Washington to fill the vacuum left by the magazine "COUNTERSPY," which circulated in the United States for 5 years.

MALMIERCA STRESSES APPROPRIATENESS OF AJD TO AFRICA

FL281640Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 28 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said today at the nonalined conference being held in Belgrade that the nonalined movement must maintain its unity and cooperate with all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism. Malmierca denounced the expansionist and imperialist dreams of the new Chinese mandarins. He said that Cuba is not trying to conquer territory in Africa and is not exploiting mines in Africa. He noted that Cuba's objectives are in harmony with those of the African nations. He stressed: The Cubans have returned to Africa, from where their ancestors left as slaves. The Cubans have answered the call of legitimate governments in order to contribute to the struggle for the national liberation of African peoples.

Speaking at the nonalined conference being held in Belgrade, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reaffirmed Cuban support for Vietnam--which is being threatened by China --and condemned the arrogance of leaders in Peking, who, he said, bring to mind the rhetoric of the imperialists.

In another part of his speech the Cuban foreign minister referred to the thousands of doctors, teachers and other helpers sent by our country to African countries. He added: However, the imperialists only see our fighters, finding fighters where they do not even exist.

He criticized sharply the position adopted by Egypt, which has proposed that the site of the forthcoming nonalined conference be changed. This conference is scheduled to be held next year in Havana. Malmierca noted that the very same people who did not hesitate to go to Jerusalem are now refusing to travel to Havana, thus alluding ironically to the Egyptian president's trip at the invitation of the head of the Israeli regime.

The Cuban foreign minister said in Belgrade that the peoples and governments of Africa have vehemently criticized the threat posed by the attempts of colonial powers to recolonize the African continent. Thus, he stressed that although the imperialists have criticized Cuba, the fifth nonalined movement summit has hailed the help which Cuba has given Angola as an example of solidarity among nonalined countries. He wondered what would have happened if Ethiopia had been divested of part of its territory and if the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity had been violated.

The Cuban foreign minister reiterated our country's solidarity with the struggles being waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and stressed the need to continue to provide all types of aid to Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana.

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